

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Established 1837

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 29-30, 1973

No. 29,693

## Christina Onassis Will Marry Russian, Reside in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 28 (UPI) — Greek heiress Christina Onassis, one of the world's richest women, said today that she will marry a Soviet shipping expert 10 years her senior next Tuesday and will move into a tiny Moscow apartment with his mother until they can find a place of their own.

"I'm getting married Tuesday," she told UPI, ending weeks of speculation on their romance, which has smoldered for a year.

Miss Onassis said she and Sergei Kauzov, 37, a former executive for a Soviet shipping firm, will be married at one of Moscow's "wedding palaces" in a civil ceremony.

It will be the third marriage for Miss Onassis and the second for Mr. Kauzov.

## Soviet Honeymoon

Miss Onassis reportedly told a French television correspondent, Gabriel Meretik, that she and Mr. Kauzov would spend their honeymoon in the Soviet Union but declined to say where. Soviet sources said the couple would go to Lake Baikal in Siberia.

Miss Onassis, 27, who inherited a \$500 million shipping and real-estate empire amassed by her father, the late Aristotle

Onassis, indicated that her holdings would not be operated from Moscow, but would be handled in the West by associates of her late father.

The news of the planned marriage caused some concern among Greek business and security circles who feared that control of the empire would fall into Soviet hands.

And in Athens, a friend who asked not to be identified said the Onassis family was "deeply concerned" about the marriage.

## Small Apartment

The couple will live with Mr. Kauzov's mother in a small Moscow apartment until they can buy their own cooperative apartment.

Some of the better and newer cooperatives in Moscow can cost about \$35,000 for four or five rooms with kitchen equipment.

Miss Onassis said she didn't think she would have any problem adjusting from a Western jet-set lifestyle to the duller Moscow version.

"I can live here," she said. "I'm very adaptable."

She said she also found she was not bothered on the street by the curious, as she would be in Paris or London.



Christina Onassis, in a 1975 photo.

## Pattern of Interference May Be Emerging

## U.S. Protests Guard Actions in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 28 (UPI) — The United States has filed a series of sharp protests with the Soviet government over a pattern of increased Soviet police interference with American citizens attempting to enter the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

High-ranking American sources said today that, in addition to the case of the July 20 attack by three Soviet police guards and agents on U.S. diplomat Raymond Smith, there have been two other incidents in which persons have been

blocked from entering the embassy — one on Thursday involving another U.S. diplomat, and the other on July 21, involving an American exchange professor.

The U.S. Embassy here and State Department officials in Washington have filed five strong protests with the Russians over what is viewed as an emerging pattern of heavy-handed Soviet interference with access to the embassy.

On Thursday a Soviet militia guard posted at one of the embassy

entrances blocked U.S. diplomat Harold Burman, member of a visiting team from the State Department's Foreign Buildings Office, from entering the embassy.

The sources said Mr. Burman had a Russian interpreter with him who immediately informed the Soviet guard that Burman was an American diplomat.

The guard pressed his hands against Mr. Burman's shoulders and physically prevented him from going inside — even after the interpreter and another U.S. diplomat informed him of Mr. Burman's identity.

The American sources said that after several minutes another Soviet guard came up and pushed his colleague out of Mr. Burman's path.

The sources also said that on July 21, the day after Mr. Smith, a consular officer, was physically attacked by Soviet guards on embassy territory, a visiting American exchange professor was refused entrance to the embassy.

Eritrean spokesman admitted only "minor" defeats since the government launched an all-out counter-attack more than six weeks ago to try to end the war and crush the secessionists.

And in a separate battle, other government forces threw the guerrillas out of the leading port of Massawa after months of street-to-street fighting.

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## Ethiopia Claims Victory

## Over Rebels at Asmara

NAIROBI, July 28 (UPI) — Ethiopia said today that its troops smashed a rebel siege of its second-largest city, Asmara, in the latest of a series of reported victories that appear to have swung the tide of Africa's longest war toward the government.

Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian ruler, had said yesterday that his soldiers were on the verge of victory in northern Eritrea province, although the 40,000 guerrillas "were intensifying their desperate acts" to prolong the 17-year-old conflict.

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## Ethiopia Casualties Reported

Meanwhile, in Syria, the Damascus-based Eritrean news agency claimed that 3,000 Ethiopian soldiers have been killed in six weeks of heavy fighting with the rebels.

The enemy also lost a number of tanks and one armored troop carrier, the agency said, quoting an Eritrean military official. It said that the attacking Ethiopian forces had used warplanes to bomb and strafe Eritrean guerrillas.

Since the fall, Asmara's population has shrunk from 250,000 to 100,000, water and electricity have been shut off for long periods and schools, shops and businesses have been closed.

Several times guerrillas approached so close to the city that they were able to interrupt a Berlin-style sit-in that was bringing in the only supplies, firing on planes as they attempted to land.

To break the siege, Radio Addis Ababa said, a fighting force swept out of Asmara southward, joining a second group of soldiers that was pushing north in Dibarwa.

The broadcast acknowledged that the highway had been "cut off from the hinterland for a long time as a result of the banditry of the Eritrean secessionist groups." But it said that the army was "scoring victory after victory."

The government earlier this week claimed two other major victories that appeared to dramatically transform the military situation in

its favor for the first time in years. In a three-pronged attack, it said, troops captured the important southern Eritrean towns of Tessenite and Mendefera, destroying the rebel grip on the area.

Dr. Gabriel Kejoian, a professor of astrophysics at the University of Wisconsin who has been in the Soviet Union since January on a grant, said yesterday that Soviet guards on embassy territory, a visiting American exchange professor was refused entrance because he could not produce an American passport.

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The only Soviet response has been what the Americans view as a "totally unacceptable" Soviet claim that the attack on Mr. Smith was his fault because he did not identify himself to the gate guard.

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## At Nonaligned Ministers' Conference

**Cuba Defends Africa Ties, Soviet Role**

By Louis B. Fleming

BELGRADE, July 28 — In a defense of its African policy, Cuba appealed to the nonaligned countries today not to confuse their enemies with their friends. And Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca made clear that Havana regarded Moscow as the friend, and the United States and China as the enemies.

His speech responded to criticism of Cuban military activities in Africa, especially operations in Ethiopia. It sought to head off a



Alger Hiss

**Alger Hiss, 74, Asks Reversal Of Conviction**

NEW YORK, July 28 (Reuters) — Alger Hiss, the former State Department official convicted of perjury 28 years ago in a controversial trial, has filed a court suit asking that his conviction be overturned.

Hiss, 74, told the federal court here that information previously denied him and since obtained under the Freedom of Information Act showed that the prosecution withheld evidence that would have exonerated him.

His complaint also charged that the government misrepresented facts to the court and jury in the 1950 trial and used perjurious testimony.

Hiss, active in the founding of the United Nations, served in the State Department as a lawyer from 1933-1947. In the 1948, he was accused of passing secret government papers during the 1930s to writer Whittaker Chambers, a self-admitted Communist Party member.

**Play Adjourned In Fifth Game Of Chess Battle**

BAGUIO CITY, Philippines, July 28 (UPI) — Challenger Viktor Korchnoi and world champion Anatoly Karpov ran out of time again tonight in the fifth game of their \$550,000 world championship match. Play will resume Sunday.

Chess experts watching the 11-hour game, which began yesterday, said that Mr. Korchnoi passed up an opportunity to win the game today, apparently because he was rushing to make a move within time limits.

Mr. Korchnoi's British second, Michael Stean, said that the clock, not Mr. Karpov, prevented the challenger from scoring an easy victory.

All four previous games in the championship series, which will last until one player wins six games, have been played to a draw. None has lasted as long as the fifth game, which recessed late tonight after 91 moves.

Although the adjourned fifth game will resume Sunday, the sixth game of the championship will begin tomorrow afternoon as originally scheduled.

**Fire at N.Y. Landmark**

NEW YORK, July 28 (UPI) — A fire yesterday swept through the 179-year-old St. Marks-in-the-Bowery Church, extensively damaging the steeple, attic and roof of the landmark building in Greenwich Village.

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movement to boycott a nonaligned summit conference scheduled for September next year in Havana.

Most delegates at the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference here appeared ready to support the agreement reached two years ago to hold the next summit in Cuba, even at the risk of a boycott by some of the chiefs of state.

Mr. Malmierca's arguments failed to satisfy Somalia, the former ally of the Soviet Union that had found itself in recent months battling Cuban-supported Ethiopian forces in border warfare.

"Cuba's role as the military arm of the Soviet Union in Africa obviously raises serious questions over its membership in a movement such as ours, dedicated to peace, unity and progress," Somali Foreign Minister Abdurrahman Jama Barre told the conference. He supported a suggestion by Egypt that the summit be delayed or moved to another site.

The ministers' conference is scheduled to adjourn tomorrow with adoption of political and economic declarations dealing with major issues of interest to the nonaligned countries. It is known that, like the general debate in open sessions, the drafting process behind closed doors has run into sharp divisions.

Concerning Ethiopia, he said that Cubans had respected the principles of the Organization of African Unity by helping the Ethiopians maintain their territorial integrity against armed attack.

Earlier in the week, Ethiopia had come under criticism from Kuwait, which characterized the war with Eritrean liberation forces as "genocide" and contrary to self-determination for the Eritrean people. Ethiopia in turn accused Kuwait of interfering in its domestic affairs.

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Earlier in the week, Ethiopia had come under criticism from Kuwait, which characterized the war with Eritrean liberation forces as "genocide" and contrary to self-determination for the Eritrean people. Ethiopia in turn accused Kuwait of interfering in its domestic affairs.

The Palestine Liberation Organization is a full member of the nonaligned movement, today repeated its criticism of U.S. peace initiatives in the Middle East. It clearly indicated continued opposition to Egypt's President Sadat for his dealings with Israel.

Yesterday Arab foreign ministers had adopted a joint policy statement on Middle East and Palestine policy that deliberately eliminated criticism of Mr. Sadat.

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**But Approves Large Cuts**

## House Panel Scales Down Carter Tax-Reform Plan

By Art Pine

**WASHINGTON**, July 28 (WP) — The House Ways and Means Committee last night approved a scaled-down substitute for President Carter's tax plan that would sharply cut capital gains rates and offer a one-time tax exemption for the first \$100,000 in profits from the sale of a private home.

The \$16 billion measure contains roughly \$10.5 billion in tax cuts for individuals, \$3.8 billion for businesses and a \$1.8 billion cut in capital-gains taxes.

For individuals, it would reschedule existing rates, scrap the 35-percent personal tax credit, enlarge the personal exemption from \$750 to \$1,000 and repeal the deduction for state and local gasoline taxes. The average reduction would be about \$163 per taxpayer.

The homeowner provision, which would cost the treasury an estimated \$783 million annually, would allow homeowners to escape taxes on up to \$100,000 in profits when selling a principal residence, even if the money is not used to buy a more costly home.

The measure was approved 25 to 12 with support from a coalition of 12 Republicans and 13 Democrats. It is different from that proposed in January by Mr. Carter, who has said that he may veto the Ways and Means version.

The President had recommended legislation that was laden with "tax reform" measures and which would have skewed the reductions more toward low- and middle-income taxpayers.

The Ways and Means bill would concentrate the bulk of the relief in the \$15,000-to-\$100,000 tax brackets. It also would scrap all but a handful of relatively minor tax reforms.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the panel, said that he expected the bill to come up on the floor early next month, in time for passage by the House before Congress takes its late August recess.

It was not immediately clear how much the bill would be changed on the House floor. The leadership is expected to ask that it be considered under parliamentary rules allowing only a few key floor amendments.

After it reaches the Senate, it could undergo more changes. Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said this week that his committee probably would enlarge the capital-gains cuts.

Under current law, only half of a capital gain is subject to U.S. income tax. The rest is taxed under a 15-percent minimum tax enacted in 1969 to prevent high-income investors from using tax preferences to escape payment.

Yesterday's measure would slash the maximum tax rate for capital gains to 35 percent, down from the 48-percent rate now paid by a handful of high-income taxpayers.

In a last-minute wrinkle, the committee voted to exempt the untaxed portion of capital gains from the 15-percent minimum tax and instead require either regular income tax or an alternative mini-

mum tax of 10 percent on all otherwise untaxed gains above \$10,000 — whichever is higher.

However, the alternative minimum tax would apply only to capital gains. The 15-percent minimum tax would be retained for so-called preference income — earnings from investments that are protected by tax shelters.

**Inflation Adjustment**

In addition, the bill would provide, for the first time, an inflation adjustment for capital-gains taxes. This would eliminate the taxation of gains that stem primarily from inflation.

The provision affecting home sales would replace an existing law that allows home sellers over 65 to exclude the first \$35,000 of the selling price for tax purposes. Under the bill approved by the committee, persons of any age could take the \$100,000 exclusion.

Under the measure, a home seller could either "roll over" the profits by reinvesting the money in a new and presumably more costly home within 18 months of the sale, or he could keep the profit by claiming the one-time exception.

A taxpayer could still escape taxes on the profits from the sale of his home as many times as he qualified for exemption by using the money to buy a new home. But he would be able to claim the \$100,000 exclusion only once during his lifetime.

If a taxpayer claimed the exclusion on a home sale in which the profit was \$150,000, the first \$100,000 would be tax free and the rest would be treated as a regular capital gain — that is, half of the remaining \$50,000 would be taxed at the regular rate for the taxpayer's income level.

The business tax cuts approved yesterday include a reduction of two percentage points in the 48-percent corporate tax rate and a lower graduated tax for small businesses.

The measure also would make permanent the 10-percent investment tax credit for business and extend it to the rehabilitation of existing structures as well as to purchases of new equipment. Firms also could use the credit to offset 90 percent of their taxes, rather than the current 50 percent.

In addition, the bill would provide a streamlined job tax credit to encourage businesses to hire youths from low-income families. An amendment would provide the tax break for two years rather than one.

The measure omitted most of the major "tax reform" provisions that Mr. Carter proposed, including his recommended crackdown on the "three-martini lunch" and repeal of the large foreign-tax break that now go to multinational corporations and exporters.

But the panel did approve a handful of relatively minor "reform" items, ranging from repeal of the deduction for state and local gasoline taxes to elimination of the write-off for political contributions. The panel also voted to tighten the use of tax shelters.

## Water-Resource Projects Backed by Senate Panel

By Ward Sinclair

**WASHINGTON**, July 28 (WP) — With a minimum of debate, a Senate Appropriations subcommittee approved yesterday a \$10.2 billion water-resources, nuclear-energy spending bill that has raised threats of a presidential veto.

The Public Works Appropriations subcommittee's bill, which still must win full committee and Senate passage, allocates about \$135 million less than a House-passed version.

But the measure contains funds for seven federal water-resource projects opposed by President Carter. The House bill contained money for eight.

Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., subcommittee chairman, conceded that the bill could face trouble, but he said he had no recent word from the White House.

He said the word "veto" was not mentioned in a meeting three weeks ago with presidential staff aides, but he indicated that the Senate approach may leave little room for compromise.

## How Dogged Lawyer Sued Pope And Lost the Sunday Collection

**SANTA ANA**, Calif. — A debt is a debt as far as attorney William Sheffield is concerned, and he is still waiting for the pope to pay up.

Three years ago he won a \$428.50 default judgment after two years of litigation against the Roman Catholic Church. It was a moral victory — he has yet to see a single lire. He figures that the church spent \$20,000 fighting the case.

It all started in 1968 when Mr. Sheffield, then a Berkeley law student, dropped in at a Saint Bernard hospice in Switzerland and the puppies took his fancy. He says he paid a monk \$65 as deposit for the pick of a pending litter and airfare to Los Angeles.

All the puppies died. In a three-year exchange of letters Mr. Sheffield learned that he would not get his deposit back. Good law student that he was, he took it to court and won.

That was in 1975. "I never collected," he said. "I got an attachment against the offering plate at St. Mary's Cathedral in San Francisco. The sheriff's deputies went right in and took it out in a sack."

The Sunday's take had been billed as "Peter's Pence" or "The Pope's Collection," but the church denied that it was specifically the pope's money. "And the hearing officer could not decide who was right," recalled Mr. Sheffield, who is not a Catholic. He never collected.

He said he decided that a Saint Bernard from a monastery might have been "too dogmatic," and so he acquired a Great Dane.

Los Angeles Times



**HELP FOR THE STRICKEN** — New York City firemen administer oxygen and summon further help for one of their number who was overcome by smoke inhalation. Six firefighters were overcome while fighting this one-alarm fire on Manhattan's Lower East Side yesterday. All six were hospitalized at Bellevue Hospital and were later reported to be doing well.

**Court Urges U.S. Navy to 'Approach Issues'**

## Ban on Ship Duty by Women Is Voided

By Timothy S. Robinson

**WASHINGTON**, July 28 (WP)

— U.S. District Judge John Sirica ruled yesterday that it is unconstitutional for Congress to flatly bar women from serving on U.S. Navy ships.

Instead, he said, it should be up to the Navy to assign its personnel — men and women alike — as it sees fit.

He made it clear that there may be additional "unanswered questions" about the effect of full sexual integration that might lead the Navy to continue its policy of discrimination in certain areas, such as combat vehicles, or to wait until it re-equips certain ships before allowing women to serve on them.

"These are essentially military decisions that are entrusted to executive authorities and the court expresses no view whatever on what their outcome should be," Judge Sirica said.

"But what the court is requiring is that executive authorities move forward in measured steps to approach these issues," he added.

**Suit by 4 Women**

Judge Sirica ruled in a suit brought by four Navy women who said the Navy was discriminating against them and against the 21,800 other Navy women who were prohibited by federal statute from serving aboard Navy ships other than transport and hospital vessels.

The administration opposes the reactor demonstration project, but the Senate bill provided \$172 million — \$15 million more than the House. A final Senate position on the issue will not be made until it deals with a separate Department of Energy authorization measure.

Sen. Johnston's subcommittee, however, avoided plunging itself into another controversy. The panel sent to the full committee a proposal to exempt the Bureau of Reclamation from developing a comprehensive environmental impact statement covering a series of projected dams in the Colorado River basin.

The proposal was drawn up this week in a meeting of western senators and representatives as a response to a suit filed last month by the Environmental Defense Fund.

court papers, involves repairing and maintaining sophisticated electrical equipment primarily used for navigation and found aboard ships. She requested a shipboard assignment to develop and use her skills more fully.

However, the Navy has refused to even consider her for duty "irrespective of her personal qualifications," Judge Sirica pointed out. Similar complaints were raised by the other three women named in the suit.

Judge Sirica said that in recent years there has been a marked increase in the recruitment of women in the military and a beaver-like

onance on women to fill a wide range of military jobs.

"Significantly, none of the limitations and disadvantages facing Navy women is traceable to any studied evaluation made of male and female capabilities that reveals that women lack the native ability to perform competently in positions held exclusively by men," he said, adding that several military reports suggest "that just the opposite is true" in some cases.

The Navy has supported the ability to have more discretion in the assignment of women aboard ships, and a bill is pending in Congress to that effect with naval support.

**U.S. Census Figures Show Drop in Number of Poor**

By Susanna McCabe

**WASHINGTON**, July 28 (WP)

— Poverty in the United States declined significantly during the first half of this decade, and the fast-growing South showed the greatest improvement, Census Bureau reports show.

However, the 11.6-percent drop in the number of poor persons in the United States between 1970 and 1975 was short of the 39-percent reduction that occurred in the booming 1960s.

The slowdown resulted from the generally stagnant economy in the early 1970s, said Carol Fendler, a Census Bureau statistician specializing in poverty figures. "We were in and out of recessions with heavy unemployment and high-level inflation caused by the oil embargo," she said.

Poverty declined by 16 percent in the South, slightly more than 10 percent in the Northeast and North Central region and 1.3 percent in the West between 1970 and 1975. Income increased by 5 percent while it dropped by 1.8 percent in the West, 1.7 percent in the Northeast and 0.2 percent in the North Central states.

The Census Bureau said that "one of the most striking findings" was the large increase in median income for persons living alone or with others not related to them. Higher Social Security payments accounted for most of the increases, the bureau said.

**More Urban South**

The South's progress stems from the fact that it has become more urban and industrial, Miss Fendler said. But she noted that its poverty rate, 20.3 percent in 1970 and 15.3 percent in 1975, was still the highest of any region.

Larry Long, chief of the bureau's population analysis staff, said: "It's pretty clear that most of the decline in the number of poor people in the country has occurred in the South, which ironically has been the poorest region. The spurt in employment growth in the South has absorbed much of the low-income population. The highest percentage of poor people in the South are the working poor, which implies that fewer, relatively speaking, are below the poverty line."

In long-range terms, the poverty decline seems dramatic. In 1960 there were 39,851,000 persons below the poverty level — 22 percent of the population. In 1975, the figure was 25,991,000 — 11.4 percent.

**Claimed Advancement Blocked**

The women who filed the suit said that their inability to be assigned to sea duty blocked them from entering or advancing in various Navy fields of expertise.

Yona Owens, of Arlington, Va., one of the plaintiffs, is an "interior communication electrician," for example. Her job, according to

court papers, involves repairing and maintaining sophisticated electrical equipment primarily used for navigation and found aboard ships. She requested a shipboard assignment to develop and use her skills more fully.

**Exaggeration Seen**

Mr. Jaworski said that he believed that the investigation was "leaves a question mark if all involved were brought to the harrowing facts."

Still, he said, the investigation is "bound to have a salutary effect."

Congressmen who made mistakes

are going to think more clearly and closely before proceeding in the future. This serves as a deterrent to those who might stray."

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## Compromise on Zimbabwe

As Rhodesia moves closer to a vote that would change the country from its white political domination to black majority rule, its government is having difficulties both within itself and with the black guerrillas. But it has set tentative dates for a new constitution and for the voting and there are many outside Africa who believe the government should receive greater support.

This has been the case in the U.S. Senate, where Jesse Helms of North Carolina wanted to end the trade boycott against Rhodesia. The Carter administration wants to retain it on the assumption that the only fair transitional government would be one that had acceptance by the guerrilla groups and some measure of outside surveillance to insure that the transition from white-ruled Rhodesia to black-ruled Zimbabwe would in fact be made.

Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey and Sen. Jacob Javits of New York proposed a compromise. They would retain the boycott, but call upon the president to end it if he determined that a Rhodesian government had been established through free elections impartially observed, which would negotiate in good faith with the guerrillas. This compromise was adopted, and included in the foreign aid bill passed by the Senate.

## Conceiving the Inconceivable

Aldous Huxley envisaged a future in which sex and procreation would be entirely separate, a future in which people would be mass-produced in "hatcheries" and "conditioning centers." We are still, fortunately, very far from such a world; only very recently have scientists been able to identify one specific gene — the one that directs the production of hemoglobin — from among the millions of genes that constitute the blueprint for each human being. But a landmark has now been passed with the birth of a normal baby conceived outside a human body. Probably not since the invention of nuclear weapons has a scientific advance been received with such mixed feelings.

Those who applaud the accomplishment of Dr. Robert Edwards and Dr. Patrick Steptoe emphasize the obvious benefits it promises. New hope has been given to thousands of couples who desire children but cannot conceive them because damaged fallopian tubes prevent the male sperm from reaching and fertilizing the would-be mother's egg cells. These couples can now look ahead to artificial conception and the implanting of the resultant embryo in the mother's uterus, as was done for Mrs. Lesley Brown in Britain.

But there are also several varieties of dismay. Some people are appalled for religious reasons; they look upon any departure from normal conception as a violation of God's plan. Others fear that babies conceived and carried like the Brown child run greater risks than natural babies of physical deformity or mental retardation. Still others worry that this technique will spread; it could be used, for example, on women

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The administration is relieved that the Helms initiative did not succeed, but it still seems to fear that African opinion will regard the United States as backing down on its efforts to secure a free Zimbabwe. And, in fact, Rhodesia's closest black neighbor states, have, in effect, supported the Patriotic Front — the guerrilla movement — as opposed to the black Rhodesians who have joined Ian Smith in the transitional government.

The problem, of course, is whether the Patriotic Front (like the similar organization which took over in Angola) is not more concerned with its own victory than with that of the black community in Rhodesia as a whole. So the conditions affixed to the Case-Javits amendment are appropriate in that they call for fair elections, not necessarily for the triumph of the Patriotic Front.

The government in Salisbury, headed by Ian Smith, has to prove its good faith in conducting both elections and negotiations — and this implies that the Patriotic Front also has to prove its concern for Zimbabwe, rather than for its own specific goals and leadership. And to the extent that Rhodesia's neighbors are involved in the activities of the guerrillas, their own good faith is up for testing.

hired to carry a child from artificial conception to birth.

In the United States, experiments with test-tube conception have been halted for the past three years by an official judgment that the procedure is unethical. The U.S. scientists who now want to renew their studies in this field are hoping that the National Ethics Advisory Board, formed last January, will reverse the judgment.

The ethical dilemmas in all this are well summarized by the paradox cited by Dr. Daniel Callahan of the Hastings Institute. In his view, the conception of the Brown baby outside of Mrs. Brown's body was probably unethical because of an implicit conflict of interest between the parents, who wanted a child, and the child, who would have to bear the consequences of abnormality. The risks were incalculable because there had been no evidence that a normal human being could be produced in this fashion. Yet now that Louise Brown is born and apparently healthy, the risks appear much smaller and repetition of this procedure correspondingly more ethical. As Dr. Callahan remarked, "The history of medicine is full of instances where things were done unethically but led to benefits for people."

Precisely because the ethical questions are becoming superhuman, it was gratifying to observe Mrs. Brown demanding the joy of human uncertainty at the heart of the affair. She asked not to be told the sex of her child before its birth, although her physicians had already determined what it would be. Given the power to bypass nature, she nonetheless aspired to preserve its mysterious ways.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## La Plume de Rousseau

Let not July slip by without a tip of the hat to Jean Jacques Rousseau, who died 200 years ago this very month. Customarily one celebrates the birth dates of famous men, but in the case of Rousseau the date of his death was the more significant. Only after his death did Rousseau gain political and intellectual sainthood. Before that he was merely history's first fuzzy-headed liberal; but he was also history's first truly distinguished fuzzy-headed liberal, and for that alone deserves praise.

It began, you could say, ooe summer day on a walk from Paris to Vincennes, when he stopped to read the Mercure de France, which carried an ad for a prize for the best essay on the subject of art and society. "Ah," said Rousseau in a letter to a friend, "if I could ever have written a quarter of what I saw and felt, under that tree . . . with what simplicity should I have demonstrated that man is naturally good and that it is through institutions alone that men have become wicked!"

It was, in fact, with great simplicity that Rousseau pursued that central idea through all his work. He did not trouble to wonder how, if men were naturally good, they had managed to invent wicked institutions. Instead, he wrote several key books — "Emile," "The Social Contract," "Confessions" — quite different from each other in form, yet all extending the idea of man's natural goodness into such areas as private property (as a menace), science (as ruining civi-

lization), family life (ditto — a point he emphasized by placing all of his five children in founding homes), progress (better to live as a primitive), luxury (undermined morality), wealth (an instrument of slavery), education (should teach men how to live), the self (the only place of accountability) and government (belongs to the people).

What Rousseau gave the world, in short, are the only two ideas with which we've been occupied these past 200 years: revolution and individuality. The two have worked together rather well. Revolutions are carried out in the name of the naturally good individual; and the naturally good individual carries the seed of revolution inside him. Thanks to Byron and others, Rousseau's idea spread from politics to art and religion. Emerson was able to proclaim, "Whenever man comes, there comes revolution," because Rousseau had already proclaimed, "Man is born free, and he is everywhere in chains."

Of course, this business of individual freedom gets a bit tricky whenever one good individual uses his good individuality to beat the brains out of somebody else's. "Had there been no revolution; I should have been impossible."

Still, bad there been no Rousseau we would have been impossible, which would have been a shame, to say the least. Anyone whose ideas account for us can't be all bad. Or all good, either — naturally.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
July 29, 1903

WASHINGTON — The coup that was reported yesterday in Panama has turned out to be a largely comic-opera affair, according to sources in that country. Instead of a general having taken control of the government over army-pay dispute, it appears instead that Gen. Vasquez Lobos imbibed an excessive amount of alcohol and took 12 of his troops to round up all the officials against whom he held a grudge, including the president. The rest of the government took to the woods until the general sobered up.

Fifty Years Ago  
July 29, 1928

WASHINGTON — The United States will shortly broaden the scope of its diplomatic relations with the Chinese Nationalist regime to include full diplomatic recognition, supplementing the present agreement on tariffs, authoritative sources said here today. Formal announcement of the step may be forthcoming within the next two weeks, according to the same source. Reaction to the tariff agreement, which amounts in itself to de facto recognition, has been enthusiastic from Nanking, and critical from Tokyo.



"Of Course, We Can't Guarantee That They Won't Act Dopey."

## Ireland's Lost Tribe

By Margaret Gordy

DUBLIN — A joke making the rounds of the Irish pubs describes a tourist in Belfast who is accosted by a masked gunman and asked, "Are you Catholic or Protestant?" Terrified, the tourist gets a brainstorm and answers, "Neither — I'm Jewish," Begorrah," crows the gunman: "I'm the luckiest Palestinian terrorist in Ireland!"

The joke illustrates the dilemma faced by the tiny Jewish community in Ireland. Although Jews here say they have had "less than nothing" to do with partition or its consequences, they have become embroiled in the bitterness dividing north and south.

"We can't get the Belfast Jews to have much to do with us," said a member of the Dublin Hebrew Congregation. "We're all Jews, and we'll all side together if there's trouble in Israel. But aside from that, they treat us first as southerners. They even accuse us of siding with the IRA."

### Bad Feeling

The bad feeling between the two Jewish groups is compounded by their dwindling populations. In Dublin, emigration to Israel and intermarriage have reduced the Jewish population over the past 15 years from 4,500 to 2,000. The Dublin Jewish community has attempted to ease the pressure by assimilating or emigrating by arranging inter-visits with congregations in London, Manchester and Birmingham — but not Belfast.

"I wrote to the Belfast community three times to offer them the use of our synagogue for the weekend," said Maurice Gordon, a machine shop owner in Dublin. "They never answered."

And in Belfast, almost none of the approximately 700 Jews who have fled the violence of the past 10 years has settled in Dublin.

"They say we're too Irish here," scoffed a Dublin Jewish lady in a bright green suit. "They call us the Catholic Jews."

Yet the Belfast and Dublin Jews are inextricably linked by cultural and Catholic majorities in Northern Ireland and Ireland.

### Orthodox

The majority of Irish Jews are descended from Eastern Europeans. Most are highly orthodox, so strict dietary laws prevent them from eating in non-Jewish homes. Intermarriage is not permitted, but occurs. Education for most Irish Jews takes place in private secular schools. Religious law prohibiting them from riding in cars on Saturday limits their weekend activities.

To walk into a synagogue in Dublin or Belfast on a Saturday morning is to witness a scene virtually identical to Jewish services all over the world. In the middle of the sanctuary are the religious leaders wearing black skullcaps and silk prayer shawls. They chant in Hebrew, which few of the congregation understand, and many ignore.

The worshipers are separated by sex, and chatter constantly, except during the reading of the "Torah," the parchment scrolls containing the Old Testament. In between the prayers and songs (sung gaily, the same the world over except for minor variations of melody) the Jews of Ireland catch up on the week's news.

### Outside

Outside the synagogue, the Irish Jews have used their religious identification to deepen the division between Northern Ireland and Ireland. In Belfast, the Jews consider themselves British citizens, and they report to a chief rabbi in England. They officially reject the concept of a united Ireland because the Irish Republic does not separate the Catholic Church from the state.

The Dubliners support the Catholic-oriented Republican government precisely because it supports a Jewish way of life.

The Catholics here were persecuted for 800 years," said Samuel Davis, a Dublin physician. "They're good to Jews; they know what religious tolerance is about."

### Protest

In a recent example, deputies in the Irish parliament protested the "inhumanity" of the Jewish dietary law requiring that animals be slaughtered through the jugular vein. The issue was a sensitive one, because individual protests against this practice in the 19th century had caused anti-Semitic riots throughout Ireland.

This time, instead of closing down Jewish butcher shops, the Irish government gave the Jewish community a generous grant to build a modern kosher slaughterhouse that met EEC health standards. The abattoir was so successful that it attracted millions of dollars in export orders from Israel, generating jobs for the community and tax revenues for the government.

Although Ireland is a Catholic state, the Dublin Jews run their own schools, with government support. They have their own old age home, their own social center, their own golf club (created, they say, when they were refused admission to non-Jewish clubs), and even their own boy scout troop.

Some Irish Catholics deride a certain snobbery in so much sectarianism.

"Most of our organizations were created because of our different dietary laws," explained a Jewish scout leader here. "But we are also afraid that, being such a small community, if we assimilate too much we will die out."

It is not an idle fear. A statistical study by U.S. sociologists predicts that, if current trends continue, the Jewish community in Ireland will be extinct within 50 years.

"We say we're Irish and we're proud of it," said Rachel Gordon. "But with so few of us in a Catholic community of 3 million, we have to ask ourselves if our children have a Jewish future here."

The answer for the majority of young Irish Jews is no. Many leave to pursue postgraduate studies abroad, and never return. Other intern.

In Belfast, most Jewish families with children are leaving to escape

the continuing violence. Many resettle in British Commonwealth countries, where the culture shock is minimal.

In Dublin, emigration to Britain is rare. Most young Jewish immigrants settle in Israel.

"It's getting so that you have to move to Israel if you want to date a Jewish boy," said Barbara Cohen, a 23-year-old department store clerk.

Miss Cohen has made two long visits to Israel, but says she hasn't been to Belfast in years.

"Since the troubles started in Northern Ireland, we've been cut off from the Jews there," she said. "Somehow, Israel doesn't seem as far away."

Margaret Gordy, a Paris-based journalist, wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Two developments will eventually make this an urgent question.

Embryo transfer techniques will not always unite a husband's sperm with his wife's egg. And technology may be able to bring embryos to

## A Terra Incognita For New Biology

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Biology is taking mankind into a wild country that is full of threats to the increasingly tentative belief that all human life is of value and should be treated reverently.

In Britain, a remarkable obstetrical event has occurred. A woman has delivered a child conceived in a laboratory dish and later implanted in the mother's womb. The technique of "embryo transfer" has been developed to assist women who have blockages in the fallopian tubes that normally carry fertilized eggs to the womb.

The technique is humanely intended to prevent frustration of one of life's profoundest and most worthy desires. But it is also another step into terra incognita.

Embryo transfer is unlike artificial insemination because it involves unknown risks to the woman who is being made, and thus must be rigorously considered in terms of compatibility with the minimal principle of medical ethics. "Do no harm." The development of embryo transfer techniques depends upon, indeed constitutes, experimentation upon the unborn, some of whom will, in all probability, be damaged and born as physical or mental "mistakes."

### Ethical

Some damage to embryos may be deliberate. Scientists may use "surplus" embryos as laboratory specimens in tests to determine, for example, what drugs and X-ray doses damage embryos. If that would be ethical, would it be similarly ethical for a woman who has decided to have an abortion to take a new drug — perhaps something like thalidomide — in order to allow scientists to study its effect on the fetus that is, in any case, doomed?

In New York, a couple has sued a doctor and a hospital where a laboratory-conceived embryo was destroyed, as a matter of policy, before another doctor could implant it. The hospital argued, among other things, that the procedure was undertaken without due regard for guidelines pertaining to experiments on human beings. Freedom, Hobbes said, is the silence of the law, and the law is soon going to be compelled to speak on many such matters. For example:

To allow laboratories a margin for error in preparing embryo transfers, several eggs are apt to be taken from a prospective mother, and fertilized. When one is implanted, who decides when is to be done with the surplus? Does anyone have any responsibility regarding such life, once it is begun?

### Urgent Question

Two developments will eventually make this an urgent question. Embryo transfer techniques will not always unite a husband's sperm with his wife's egg. And technology may be able to bring embryos to

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

## Examining U.S. Drug Politics

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — In cautioning the White House staff against violation of the drug laws, the president has read rightly the case of Dr. Peter Bourne. For the case constitutes a warning.

It demonstrates that there is ragging in the United States a lively drug policies, heavy with vested bureaucratic and private interests. As a result, the taking of drugs, even marijuana, cannot be treated — as some White House staffers imagine it should be — as a private affair.

Drug policy has developed around an evolving but uncertain national transition. The country is moving, in zigzag fashion and with public opinion unclear about what it wants, from absolute prohibition of drugs to control and regulation.

Already 10 states have passed statutes removing marijuana consumption from the area of criminal liability. Another 20 have such legislation in the works. Once consumption of marijuana is legitimized, it will be hard to forbid distribution, and once distribution is legalized, a regime of control will have to be devised for other drugs.

Three different groups have an intense interest in the transition from prohibition to control. First there are the millions of marijuana users, usually in the spirit of calculated self-interest.

They want the lime-light, and implicitly undertake to live in way approved by prevailing morality. To assert some private reservation in midcourse is plain dishonesty. Those who seek the goldfish bowl and then complain about being a goldfish bowl, speak with forced tongue. So if, as widely rumored here, there is more to the story of drugs at the White House, the president will have to take strong action.

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman John Hay Whitney Co-Chairman Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher Robert R. Eckert

Editor Murray M. Weiss Managing Editor William R. Holden

Harry Baer, Senior Editorial Writer

International Herald Tribune, S.A. an capital of \$30,000,000 F.C. Part No. 73 Tel. 221-181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 62020 Neuilly sur Seine, Tel. 247-1245. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer. In U.S.A.—Subscription rates \$25 per year. Herald Tribune All rights reserved. Commission Particulière No 34-231. Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1978 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. Commission Particulière No

*Some Must Lose in Experiments*

## Gambling on Research A Dilemma for Doctors

BOSTON, July 28 (UPI) — In a recent study showing the ability of aspirin to prevent fatal or crippling stroke in men with stroke symptoms, some volunteers died.

They died not because they were taking a dangerous drug, but because they were taking something worthless, a placebo.

If they had been taking aspirin, they might have lived. But if no one in the study had taken the placebo, the researchers could not have found out that aspirin cuts in half the risk of death or paralyzing stroke for men who have had minor strokes.

**Taking Gamble**

That, researchers point out, is the dilemma of medical research. Gamblers must be taken, and some people must lose.

"It's a very tough ethical issue," Dr. Judith Swazey, who teaches ethics to Boston University medical students, said in an interview.

The 585 persons who participated in the study at 24 Canadian hospitals had one thing in common: desperation. Each had suffered at least a small stroke. Their doctors had warned them they could have a more serious stroke — and die or be partly paralyzed — at any time.

They were told about the study. Two drugs — aspirin and Anturane, an anti-gout drug — had shown signs of helping stroke patients. If the patients wanted to volunteer, they would receive either aspirin, or Anturane, or both, or a placebo.

**Coded Pills**

The decision would be made by chance, and only those running the study would know how to break the code that indicated what drug was in the numbered pill bottles.

Their progress would be watched for two years by their personal doctors and by researchers at McMaster University and the University of Western Ontario.

Few people chose not to take the 1-in-4 chance of getting the placebo. Some asked specifically for the

aspirin or the Anturane, and they were kept out of the study.

Dr. Henry Barnett, who directed the study, had an idea of how the study should have turned out, based on earlier studies.

"I would have said, with no hesitation, that aspirin would be ineffective, and I was convinced in my mind that sulfipyrazone [Anturane] would work," he said in a telephone interview. Aspirin, he said, was used only as an after-thought.

But Dr. Barnett was happy to prove himself wrong about both drugs. He said it shows the importance of that kind of study.

"If we hadn't done the study, people would have taken a drug of no value to them [Anturane] for who knows how long," he said. "It was expensive, and other drugs might be denied to them."

**'Magic Cures'**

He said that "doctors and patients are impatient to get on with magic cures and not prepared to wait for scientific study, but I think it's more unethical to perpetuate myths... than to submit these things to scientific scrutiny."

Dr. Swazey believes that one of the reasons few people refuse to volunteer is that sickness "makes us child-like. We want to be told what to do." She said that raises the issue of whether any seriously ill person can give genuinely "informed consent" to participate in a medical experiment.

Another ethical issue is when to stop the study. If people continue receiving placebos in a study when it has been shown that they would definitely benefit from a certain drug, that would be immoral, Dr. Swazey and others in the field believe.

But Dr. Barnett said that under rules of U.S. funding of medical grants, results are reviewed every few months by an independent team that can stop the study as soon as there is solid evidence that the drug or procedure either is strongly helping or strongly hurting the volunteers.



**BUNNY BATH** — Liz Jones, 11, of Bow, N.H., treads water with her rabbit, "Thumper," in her swimming pool.

## Birth Risk Found Higher Among Smoking Mothers

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP) — Women who smoke face the same health risks as men and also run a greater risk than nonsmokers of giving birth to stillborn or unhealthy babies, the government reported today.

In its 10th report to Congress on smoking and health, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare also said that smokers can reduce their risk of dying from cigarette-related diseases if they smoke low-nicotine and low-tar cigarettes instead of brands with relatively high nicotine and tar content.

Women who take birth-control pills substantially increase their risk of suffering a heart attack or other cardiovascular ailment if they smoke, the report said.

HEW Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. released the report at a Washington conference that has brought many traditional enemies in the health field together to discuss preventive health care.

He received sustained applause when he announced that he is sending a new smoking study to the Civil Aeronautics Board and urging it to ban all smoking on commercial aircraft.

**'Sidestream Smoke'**

The study Mr. Califano cited showed that nonsmokers who suffer from recurring chest pain due to heart disease are more likely to experience angina attacks after exercise if they are exposed to "sidestream smoke" of other smokers.

The report to Congress summarized recent findings of studies involving women who smoke and the special risks they take. It said pregnant women who smoke cigarettes significantly increase the risk that their babies will be born dead, prematurely, dangerously small or will die during their first year.

The more a woman smokes the more likely her baby is to suffer the consequences, the report said.

It cited other studies showing that nicotine is present in the breast milk of mothers who smoke and may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and rapid heartbeat in their babies. Another study said that smoking can increase the amount of DDT pesticide in a mother's milk.

In a report on mortality rates for cigarette smokers, HEW said those who smoke cigarettes with less than 1.6 milligrams of tar and less than 1.2 milligrams of nicotine reduce their overall risk of dying by about

15 percent when compared to those who smoke cigarettes with 25.8 to 35.7 milligrams of tar and 2 to 2.7 milligrams of nicotine.

But smokers of low-tar and low-nicotine cigarettes still have mortality rates 50 percent higher than nonsmokers, the report said.

Smokers who quit reduce their risk of dying each year they stay off cigarettes until, after 15 years, their death rates nearly equal those of nonsmokers, the report said.

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## Architecture

**Owning a Wright House Has Glories, Problems**

By Paul Goldberger

**OAK PARK, ILL.** (NYT) — "The moment a workman comes in here, he takes one look around and says, 'Oh, this house is one of his, isn't it?' Then he groans and lets you know how much more work it's going to mean for him," said Jeannette Fields, sitting in the living room of her 77-year-old house.

Mrs. Fields did not have to say who "he" was — her house was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, who lived in Oak Park from 1889 until 1909 in that period and the years just following. Wright designed or altered almost 30 houses here and in neighboring River Forest, where the Fields' house was built, originally for Arthur Davenport, in 1901.

Wright, whose work involved an immense amount of precise craftsmanship, may not be a hero to workmen, but he is to almost everyone else in the two towns, where his name overshadows even that of Ernest Hemingway, a native son. Wright houses have long attracted tourists; lately they have also been attracting buyers, often young families who are willing in some cases to pay a premium for the Wright name and in almost every case to undertake the labors of restoration. Several Wright houses have sold recently for about \$170,000, about 20 to 25 percent more than other homes in the neighborhood.

Fixing up a Frank Lloyd Wright house is largely a labor of love.

Many Wright houses, including his own home and studio complex begun in 1889, had deteriorated considerably in recent decades. Wright's own house is owned by the Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio Foundation, which bought it in 1975 in association with the National Trust for Historic Preservation. An ambitious restoration program is under way, and the house, partially torn up as architectural historians worked on it, is

open to the public a few days each week.

## Normally Closed

The other houses are normally closed, but this week the Oak Park Festival offered day tours featuring visits to a number of Wright houses plus other structures of historical and architectural note here.

Wright's period in Oak Park began when he was 22, a young architect working for Chicago's modern master, Louis Sullivan. Wright had just married, and he persuaded Sullivan to advance him the cash to buy a site at Chicago and Forest Avenues in Oak Park. There he built his own house, a structure controlled by a great gable and containing a number of characteristic Wrightian aspects — an arched fireplace, a sense of continually flowing space, an absence of most traditional moldings and details. Wright expanded and altered the house frequently over the years, moving his office to an adjacent studio building at one point, until he left his wife and six children and set off for Europe with the wife of a client in 1909.

The Wright home is a laboratory — not a masterpiece but a place in which a visitor can see ideas tried out without concern as to how they would fit into a coherent whole. Just a couple of doors down Forest Avenue, however, is one of Wright's best coherent wholes — the Hurler House at No. 318, a noble, self-assured mass of reddish brick built for a Chicago banker in 1902.

The Hurler House is now owned by Jack Prost, a biology professor who purchased the house in 1973, three years after moving to Oak Park in the hope of settling in a Wright house. It is one of Wright's finest prairie houses, as many of his early works were called. It gathers its many rooms under a vast, sprawling hipped roof, with rows of windows, tucked up near the top and a grand arched entrance.

## Major Rooms

The major rooms are on the upper floor, and the entrance is as if through a rounded tunnel: The visitor slips into a great dark mass of brick, then goes up the stairs to see the expansive living room open above him.

The house is powerful, but like most of Wright's best work, it is based on a very traditional image of the home as an enclosing, protective mass, where rooms and occu-

pants alike are drawn to the symbolic center, the hearth.

Prost found the house in reasonably good condition, although the previous owners, "while they had preserved it well, had filled it with unbelievable garbage," he said. "There were trinkets and Mediterranean chandeliers all over."

Prost has thrown out a lot of the junk and started to refurbish. The furniture Wright designed for the house has long since been lost, and rather than seek to reproduce it (although he did have a carpenter build four Wright dining-room chairs), Prost is filling the house with his own eclectic mix, which leans heavily to Victorian furniture.

"I want my own clutter, as long as it isn't too damaging to the scale or details of the architecture," he said. "I love this house, it's absolutely fabulous to live in, but I'm not a museum and I have to live my own life."

The 12-room Hurler house lasted for 75 years with few major repairs, but during last year's severe winter the roof, which had been resurfaced only once years before, began to leak. That presented Prost with a problem. "To do a new roof just like Wright's would be about \$20,000, but I could do a standard roof for \$3,000," he said. He decided to put a cheap roof over the old one, not destroying anything that now exists, but not spending the extra money either — in part, he said, as a protest against those preservationists who say everything must be done in the style of Wright.

Few of even the most devoted Wrightians seem to take that literally — except the custodians of Wright's own house, which is deliberately being restored to its pure condition. More typical is the attitude of Nancy Rosenwinkel, who lives with her children in the Mrs. Thomas Gale House, an abstract design of 1909 with floating front balconies that is considered among Wright's finest early small houses.

Mrs. Rosenwinkel and her late

husband, who was an architect, bought the house in 1962 from the daughter of the original owner. It is simpler and more cottage-like than Wright designs, look a bit out of place. But nothing is too jarring for the great trees and broad lawns give the streetscape unity and Wright's work here is exceptionally varied. The early buildings include houses that are, due to pressure from clients, surprising eclectic — such as the Moore House on Forest Avenue, a curious and exuberant mix of English Tudor and Wrightian aspects.

More Wright's own is the Cheney House, built in 1904 for Edwin and Mamah Cheney, friends of Wright and his wife, Catherine. The household would later break up as a result of Wright's love affair with Mrs. Cheney. The brick house is one story, low and spread out across its suburban site. A brick wall encloses a front terrace, and inside, the main rooms flow together to create an almost entirely open plan, a radical gesture indeed for its time.

The Kyodo News Service said that two restaurants now specializing in Peking duck, each with a dining capacity of 200 persons, can hardly satisfy the growing appetite of visitors to Peking. Some clients have to wait more than a week after making reservations.

The report said that a seven-story restaurant is under construction near Peking's Tien An Men. The new dining pavilion with 2,000 seats is to open early next year, Kyodo said, and will have private rooms and large tables that can accommodate hundreds of diners.

The house was bought last December by Dale Smirl, a lawyer. It is in superb condition — a new kitchen was installed in a style sympathetic to the house eight years ago by Wright's son, Lloyd, and the worst problem Smirl said he has is an "atrocious" heating bill — a problem other Wright owners cite as well.

MINNESOTA HOUSE — Glass ceiling panel in Wright living room designed for F.W. Little.

but harangued them for two hours? and also unfortunate in the restrictions it places upon Burrell. For he is forced to proceed in a realistic manner, one that only allows him to provide a surface impression of Hess and does nothing to explain why he should wish to impersonate the former deputy fugitive.

Burrell himself finds neither

comedy nor irony in the man. The

nearest approach to a joke is when

Hess puts on a Nazi officer's jacket

and buttons it up wrongly. Other-

wise, he offers either a ranting fa-

natic or a self-pitying old man

("Christ touched the lepers but you

don't allow anyone to touch me").

Rambling on about the past or of-

fering the sort of comments on

modern society which confirm that

Hess was a man of no originality or

profoundity.

It is a theatrical device flimsy in

itself (would even Hess, making

contact with people other than his

guards, for the first time since

World War II ended, do nothing

to justify his life and to demand the

justification for the way in which he has been treated?

At the Hamstead Theatre Club,

"Beyond a Joke" is also labeled

mostly embarrassment. Any doubt that

the intimate review is dead are

dispelled by this student effort,

which would be better titled "Be-

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Cook, Dudley Moore, Alan Bed-

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The show is built around the pas-

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## Art Market

## Chinese Sales Reveal A Growing Contrast

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, July 28 (IHT) — In the past three months, the gap which traditionally divided the major from the minor sale has widened.

The latest illustration of this trend was provided by Chinese art. Within two weeks Sotheby's held two auctions representing the upper and the lower end of the market. On July 11, the upper end shot through the roof, doubling, sometimes trebling, the usually accurate estimates given by Julian Thompson, Sotheby's director of the department of Chinese works of art. Then Tuesday, the lower end of the market was sluggish and even depressed in some areas.

An explanation for the July 11 success was the intense buying by Japanese dealers and collectors. They have been playing a major role for years and with the current strength of the yen, they are getting close to having a monopoly. The auction seemed to be an arena for a joint performance by collector Matsuo and Tokyo dealer Hirano. Between them they mapped up the early blue-and-white stoneware of the 14th and 15th centuries, a category of increasing scarcity.

The star in the blue-and-white group was a large dish, more than 18 inches in diameter, with an unusual decoration. The central area is painted with two long phoenixes among chrysanthemum blossoms which are framed by a band of Buddhist emblems — a unique combination in blue on white ground, the catalog pointed out. The scrolling design on the rim, it went on, is equally rare. None of this would carry much weight with Western buyers when pricing the piece, at any rate not to the point of paying £165,000, the price given by Matsuo.

## Expressionistic

Presumably, the grimace of the phoenixes, handled in an expressionistic style much attuned to Japanese tastes, and the chrysanthemums, which became an obsessive feature of Japanese ornament, helped raise the price.

Another dish, with a more common vine-branch pattern in the center and a wave pattern on the rim, was again knocked down to

Matsuoka at £48,400 — twice the estimate — while a third piece of the Hsuan-te period (1425-1436), very fine in quality, went to Tokyo dealer Hirano for £38,500 — again almost twice the estimate. So insatiable was the Japanese thirst for blue-and-white works that a fourth piece matching a similar one in the Matsuo collection was bought by Matsuo in person at a thumping £19,600.

The Matsuo-Hirano duet continued in other fields whenever top pieces came up. There was a rare jar, 7½ inches high, of the so-called Tz'u Chou type, painted with a peony spray in brown enamels over a white slip under the ivory glaze. Hirano gave £85,800 for it, three times Julian Thompson's estimate and 10 times the price a similar piece fetched at the Palais Galliera two years ago.

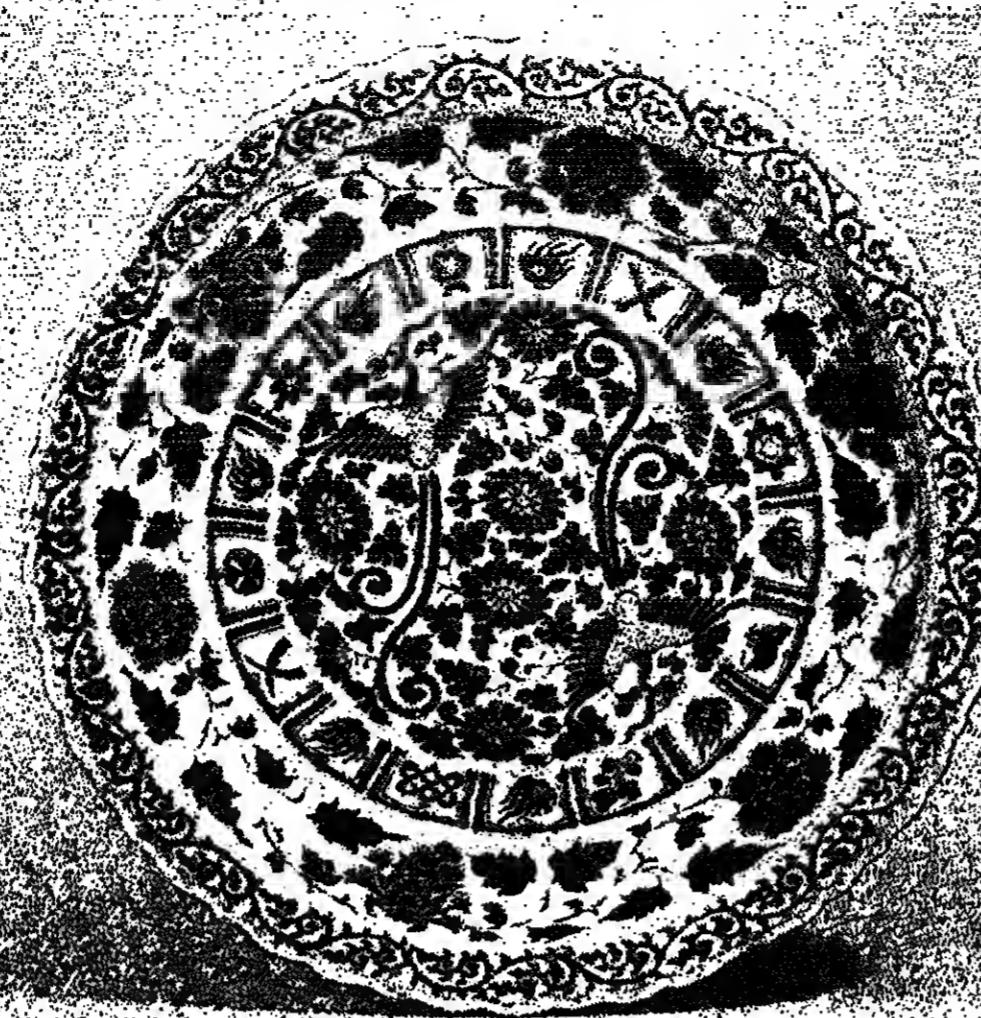
Hirano's appetite thus whetted, Hirano could not resist the other important Tz'u Chou vessel in the sale, a vase which can be dated to the late 10th century on the basis of a similar piece excavated from a datable tomb and published in China in 1975. Rare but not unique, it had a clean break around the neck. Hirano did not mind. At £154,000, his winning bid trebled the wildest estimates.

## Bowl and Flask

Hirano again netted a fine blue-glazed pouring bowl of the 8th century for £5,060 — 50 percent over Sotheby's estimate — but Matsuo scored seconds later by banging on a pilgrim flask of the same period with a molded decoration of a phoenix dancing amid stylized scrolling foliage. It cost him £14,300 — twice the estimate.

Indirectly, the Japanese yardstick dictated the price of £21,000 paid by London dealer Giuseppe Eskenazi for a very large Tang borse, 31 inches long, of the 8th century. Visible breaks on all legs — to be expected in large-size pottery pieces — make the price more impressive still.

An interesting exception to the Japanese dominance was the intervention of Iranian dealer Reza Atighchi, who bought another Tang borse of great beauty, despite some visible restorative work, for



AUCTION STAR — This large, blue and white dish made £165,000 recently at Sotheby's.

£66,000, and one of the best Ting-Yao bowls with a dragon incised under the ivory glaze for £17,600.

As will happen in such a context, most of the prices were inflated, even those of indifferent works. When an emotional dealer with limited capital sees a superb Tang horse go for £121,000, he immediately feels that £7,700 is not too much for a moderately desirable horse with an unattractive glaze.

And so it was that a big Tang beast with a tail regrettably reminiscent of a broomstick fetched exactly the same price predicted — and desired — by Sotheby's.

The interesting phenomenon is that the heat generated by such a sale will subside as quickly as it rises. Last Tuesday, at the final sale of Oriental art held at Sotheby's, there was little to suggest that

a commotion had taken place two weeks before.

Famille Rose vessels which have been giving signs of weakness in the past three months failed to pick up. A chamber pot of the Ch'en Lung period (1735-1796) was well below its estimate at £77. And so was a small ewer and cover of the same period at £8.

More significant was the failure of southern Chinese wares made for export to Southeast Asia. Despised by the Chinese and Japanese as export ware, there is no reason why they should not appeal to Europeans — or Iranians, who were active on July 11. They are neither imitative nor substandard, and can occasionally be quite good; they simply reflect the indigenous aesthetics of southern China untouched by court fashions.

A big bone-colored 16th-century jar of the type known as Martaban was ludicrously inexpensive at £550 on Tuesday. A large dish of the same period from Swatow with modern-looking sprays in white slip under blue glaze was bold and would fit the setting of a collector of 20th-century masters. At £1,102, it was underpriced in view of what happened on July 11. It went — as such pieces mostly do — to a Dutch buyer with an interest in the Southern Seas area. There just aren't any collectors for these wares.

All this means that a supersale will now induce even outsiders to bid sky-high but, once its magic gone, the same outsiders will not continue.

It is a new phenomenon, partly reflecting the impact of modern advertising and publicity, which auctioneers and art-market professionals must reckon with in the future.

A big boney-colored 16th-century

Prague took place toward the end of the 9th century when Czech prince Borivoj converted to Christianity in 875, built a church and shortly afterward a fortress on Castle Hill in Prague, near the old heating place of sacrifice.

Excavation teams bore a tunnel deep through the rock under the Vltava, and because the river, owing to centuries of deposited silt, now flows about 10 meters higher than the earliest traces of civilization, they dug on either bank down through successive layers of superposed cultures.

"In the lowest layer we found agricultural implements, fishing equipment, tools and utensils, even indications of iron manufacturing," said Dr. Pisa, "and this all leads us to believe that an autonomous population was living down by the river, members of some unknown tribe, many centuries before Borivoj established Prague on the hill."

Dr. Pisa added that the settlement was probably destroyed by floods, then buried in the sand.

Most of the artifacts found on the riverbank site will be taken after study to the National Museum, but a few will be displayed when the Klarov-Mala Strana station opens next month. Like others in the old parts of Prague, this station will have a distinctive flavor — baroque — to echo the style of the adjacent Waldstein Palace, now a branch of the National Art Gallery.

Passengers who will have direct access into the palace gardens, enter and leave the station through four baroque portals, one of them original, and circulate inside around a central pool surrounded by copies of baroque statues.

Many mysteries persist as to the exact way Prague was founded, he said, "and our latest finds shed new light on the whole process."

In this, Dr. Pisa laughs, and points to two sculpted tiles. "They may well have come from a kitchen," he said. "But jumping from them to a full-course meal is a big assumption."

They scored 1,021.5 points in the event that ended here Tuesday night to finish 2.5 points ahead of Ron Feldman of Berkeley, Calif., and David Sacks of Los Angeles.

Scholars, however, generally think that the actual founding of the city was done by the Celts and Teutonic tribes, left traces around present-day Prague, but these have nearly always been on high, more protected areas. It is also known that a vital ford existed at the crossing of two great trade routes — the north-south "amber" route, and the west-east route between the Frankish Empire and Byzantium. Merchants gathered to exchange their merchandise, slaves, furs, as they waited to cross at a point near today's "House of Artists" concert hall, the old Rudolfinum.

All the historic monuments in the capital are surveyed every four years. Mr. Stringer said, and disclosed that in the year 11303, the Washington Monument is expected to disappear.

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## Design in Ireland

## The Irish Approach to Today's Needs

By Ada Louise Huxtable

DUBLIN, July 28 (NYT) — Contrary to popular belief and enduring clichés, Irish art and design is not limited to Celtic masterpieces or Waterford glass. The first image has been magnificently reinforced by the superb show of Irish art treasures that has been touring American museums — not without mixed feelings about their absence to Dublin — with its dazzling displays of golden torques, brooches and buckles and such marvels as the Books of Kells and Durrow.

The second image is the result of a seemingly bottomless demand for glassware of conventional, traditional design and consistently high quality which keeps the Waterford factories humming. Beyond that, and a few other standard items such as Belleek china, is the westerly of tourist offerings that look as if they might have been made by leprechauns or knitted by Mother Machree.

Which brings us to the Kilkenny Design Workshops. Unless you are well informed about what is going on at the top levels of design on an international basis, you will probably be taken by surprise by the Kilkenny Design Workshops. A visit to the Kilkenny Design Center, a retail shop on Nassau Street in Dublin, or to the shop that is part of the Kilkenny headquarters about 75 miles from Dublin, is a revelation of sophisticated design products for the home that make most other "good design" efforts seem limited and sterile. This is a level of low-key superiority usually associated with Scandinavia.

No leprechauns here; just the best Irish designers and artisans working in collaboration with both local and foreign manufacturers (the number of foreign-owned plants and multinational corporations in Ireland is rising) under direct government sponsorship. These are neither the artsy-craftsy, chunky handmades often associated with crafts promotions, nor the cerebral "museum" interpretations of "good design" of intellectual tastemakers.

## Rational Approach

Kilkenny's products suggest a rational, relaxed approach to today's tastes and needs; they will fit equally well in a city penthouse or a country place. They have nothing to do with this year's decorating trends; they are not on the same planet with Italian superchic. Their character is a gentle excellence and their range is the broad field of mass manufacture as well as individually made items.

Whatever their source, they stress a subtle sensuousness and a knowing feel for texture, color and form. It is all lovely in the hand and easy on the eye.

You can drift in rainbow clouds of mohair, delight in pottery, porcelain, glass and silver of suave simplicity, discover cookware and kitchen utensils of comfortable elegance. There is a luscious range of fabrics from bedcovers and table linens to sweaters and scarves; there are baskets and woodware and objects of leather and straw. To see these things is to covet them instantly.

And as if that weren't enough, on the balcony of the shop (a space normally transformed from "bar-bones," commercial square footage to two levels joined by stairs in mirrored cylinders by the architect

In the lowest layer we found agricultural implements, fishing equipment, tools and utensils, even indications of iron manufacturing," said Dr. Pisa, "and this all leads us to believe that an autonomous population was living down by the river, members of some unknown tribe, many centuries before Borivoj established Prague on the hill."

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Sam Stephenson is the Kilkenny Kitchen. Here, in a pleasant area of green plants and blond wood tables and chairs with attractive Kilkenny place settings, is a self-service restaurant for morning coffee, lunch and afternoon tea.

## Sponsored by State

The quality of the Kilkenny Design Workshops is no accident. The company is a state-sponsored enterprise under the direction of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Energy. It has three principal aims: to raise the level of public awareness of good design standards, to provide practical design assistance to appropriate industries and to develop job opportunities for young designers by encouraging demand for their services.

Established in 1963, the Kilkenny Design Workshops began operations in 1965 under the direction of W.H. Walsh, who guided the company until two years ago. The Dublin store has been open only since 1976. The workshops headquarters are in a handsome group of early-19th-century stone buildings that were once the stables, carriage houses, stores and harness rooms of Ormonde Castle in Kilkenny.

Two lovely Georgian houses are used as a designer training and development center, with both resident and visiting designers. A training program has also been established with the National College of Art and Design.

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## BUSINESS

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 29-30, 1978

## FINANCE

### Schmidt Discloses Stimulus Program

BONN, July 28 (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt detailed today West Germany's contribution to stimulate the world economy and appealed to the six other members of the recent Bonn summit to execute their pledges with similar expediency.

Spending measures decided in four days of intensive cabinet consultations totaled 12.25 billion Deutsche marks, or slightly below 1 percent of the gross national product. Mr. Schmidt told a news conference. He said he was confident the measures would find a majority in the Bundesrat (lower house of parliament) and that he will talk to state minister presidents (governors) to convince them of the necessity to pass the Bundesrat (upper house).

He declined to give figures when asked what his program would do to the growth rate of the gross national product, but said he was confident it would lead to an increase.

He said financing the package would be achieved through a hike in the value added tax to 13 from 12 percent, effective July 1, 1979, and capital market borrowings.

He said the net financing requirement for the 1979 federal budget would total 35.8 billion DM, compared with the 30.81 billion DM budgeted this year. He added that total public-financing requirements, including municipalities and states, would not exceed 60 billion DM, against the 54.6 billion DM forecast for this year.

#### Family Bonus Increased

The cabinet proposed various measures that will effectively reduce the wage and income taxes paid by most, increase family bonuses paid by the state, eliminate the wage tax paid by employers, all from Jan. 1, and increase the value added tax rate, from July 1, 1979, from its present 12 to 13 percent.

The Chancellor said the tax reductions represent a volume of 14.8 billion DM but that this will be reduced to 12.25 billion DM by the value added tax rate increase.

### BIS Study Rebuffs Critics On International Lending

By William Ellington

LONDON, July 28 (AP-DJ) — New statistics published today by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in Basel suggest that international bank lending has been conducted on a much sounder basis than some critics have alleged. But they also show that there could be a problem with loans to Eastern Europe.

The new data allows a comparison of what borrowers in a given country collectively owe to international banks with what they have on deposit with international banks as well as undrawn bank loans available to them. A crucial element in the data is a breakdown by maturity groupings, so that an analyst can spot a potential problem if a certain country has a lot of debt coming due within one year yet little in the way of deposits and undrawn facilities to meet the debt. Conversely, if the bulk of a country's debt falls due after two years, a low amount of deposits with international banks could merely represent skillful asset and liability management.

The BIS cautions that bank loans and deposits constitute only one aspect of the financial position of any country. For example, holdings of marketable U.S. Treasury bills would not show up in the data. Nevertheless, the data provides a new insight into the creditworthiness of countries and geographical areas.

#### Maturity Groupings

The data is based on reports from banks and their offshore affiliates in the Group of 10 industrial countries (the United States, Canada, Japan, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Sweden) plus Switzerland, Austria, Denmark and Ireland. Loans from the reporting banks to countries outside the reporting area have been classified by amount and by maturity groupings. In addition, the BIS has listed undrawn loan commitments to the outside countries and it has also listed the deposits the outside countries have within the reporting area.

Altogether, the reporting area had total domestic currency and foreign currency loans to the outside area of about \$216.9 billion at the end of last year. Of these, about \$103.3 billion fell due this year and another \$24.1 billion fall due next year. A total of \$84.9 billion comes due after two years and another \$2.6 billion of loans were not classified according to maturity.

With at least 48.5 percent of the total outside area loans coming due this year, banks in industrial countries have a comfortably high degree of liquidity and flexibility. Moreover, the data also provides some assurance that non-industrial countries will be able to repay their loans on time as far this year and next year are concerned.

For while scheduled outside area debt repayments this year come to \$103.3 billion, outside area deposits within the reporting group countries came to about \$171.7 billion at the end of last December. In

### Broker Sees Rally Ending Soon

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP-DJ) — The current rally on Wall Street is giving some cheer to analysts who saw the April-June comeback as the start of a solid bull-market advance, but portfolio strategists at Merrill Lynch are urging their large institutional clients to keep their powder dry for a while longer.

In their latest review, they say they expect the market to tumble later this year. They estimate the possible downside risk at 20 percent. "We have currently entered what appears to be a secondary rally fueled by investors' hopes regarding revisions in the capital-gains tax and potential oil finds in the Baltimore Canyon," they say.

"Our basic position remains one of caution. We would continue to maintain the cash position of portfolios at the 25-percent level. During the third and fourth quarters, bonds and cash alternatives are likely to outperform equities, especially on a risk-adjusted basis," they add.

At the same time, the strategists believe that the market decline they are expecting will mark the end of the long-term bear market, which they consider as being in force for the past decade, and that stocks will be the investment vehicle of choice in 1979.

The strategy work is linked to Merrill Lynch's forecast that a recession is likely early in 1979. It says that, in addition to rising interest rates and inflation, expected downward revisions in corporate earnings will contribute to the market decline expected as 1978 progresses.

#### Major Deterioration'

"Even now, with rising expectations for the probability of recession, the consensus forecast for profits in 1979 remains favorable," it says. "The time is rapidly approaching when, assuming our recession

forecast is correct, consensus 1979 earnings estimates will show major deterioration." The report expects stock prices to react unfavorably to a marking down of expectations and believes the secondary stocks sector, where earnings are more volatile, will among the casualties.

When the deceleration of business activity gets under way, Merrill Lynch notes, the favorable points being made about the longer-term outlook for stocks will be obscured in "a blanket of fear."

"We expect that to be a time of falling stock prices, declining estimates of earnings, anticipation of poor 1979 auto sales, disappointing gains in real personal income, inventory-accumulation problems, rising unemployment and projections of bigger federal deficits," it adds.

At this point, it continues, the case for equities will look invalid to money managers and they will probably accelerate their moves into bonds. The report is advising portfolio managers to be ready to buy into expected market weakness late in the third quarter and early in the fourth. Current portfolio mix of 35 percent cash, 40 percent stocks and 35 percent bonds should be 70 percent stocks and 30 percent bonds by year's end, it says.

In terms of portfolio preferences, Merrill strategists would avoid most cyclical industries and companies sensitive to their demand patterns and emphasizing such industries as drugs, soaps, soft drinks, publishing, tobacco, food, retail drugs and cosmetics. Most recent reductions of emphasis have been made in entertainment stocks "because of excess speculation in the group," home-furnishing stocks, and lead, zinc and copper stocks. "We've also lowered our weightings for aerospace and conglomerate shares on the basis of their valuations and sensitivity to the capital-goods cycle," they say.

### Rebound With Surge of Economic Activity

### U.S. Profits Speed Up in 2nd Quarter

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP-DJ) — U.S. corporate profits sped up in the second quarter as business rebounded from the severe winter and the oil strike. On a year-to-year basis, according to a Wall Street Journal survey of 524 major companies, second-quarter after-tax profits showed a 10.1-percent rise, compared with a 3.4-percent gain the first quarter.

Airlines, steel and building supplies chalked up especially large advances. William Cox, the Commerce Department's deputy chief economist, attributes the overall gain to "a healthy growth rate in the period plus a good deal of inflation." He says the surge of economic activity during the quarter brought greater use of capacity, which contributed to the profit increase. He also notes that businesses had more inventory profits this year than last, "which reflects the more rapid pace of inflation."

The second quarter was the 11th in a row in which year-to-year earning gain has been recorded. But on a quarter-to-quarter, seasonally adjusted basis, the progress has been much bumpier; profits have fallen in three of the last seven quarters. Economists regard the quarter-to-quarter comparison, which is calculated later by the Commerce Department, as a more meaningful indicator of the health of the economy.

Because of expected slower growth, Mr. Cox predicts a "fairly marginal" year-to-year earnings increase in the third quarter. Economists, in fact, look for little strength in profits for the next several quarters.

"We could have a moderate increase in profits in the current quarter, but then we're likely to be on a plateau through next year," says Robert Ortner, senior vice president of Bank of New York. That forecast is based on his assumption that the economy will slow sharply later this year but will not slip into a recession.

#### Recession Seen in '79

Merrill Lynch Economics also foresees flat profits for the rest of this year. But it expects a minor recession in early 1979 and with it, a significant drop in profits. "As is usually the case during the latter stages of economic expansion," says the Merrill Lynch unit, "the combination of decelerating production, generous wage-contract concessions, and expanding payroll rates serve to hike unit labor costs and squeeze profit margins."

Among the factors behind industry performance were:

• A sharp spring upturn in sales allowed automakers to meet or exceed goals. General Motors had record profits of \$1.106 billion, up from \$1.097 billion in the year-ago period, and Ford a record \$539.8 million, up from \$530.4 million. Interim increases, aimed at recovering costs more quickly, have resulted in a number of increases on selected models since the first of the year — including a \$90 hike on GM's Chevette announced today — and in one round of general increases averaging roughly \$100 a car in early May. The profit outlook for Detroit in the third quarter is mixed — always a low-profit pe-

riod because of retooling slowdown for new-model output. And this year the timing and extent of such slowdowns varies widely both from company to company and in comparison with last year's closings.

• In the steel industry, the anticipated rebound in profits showed surprising strength. U.S. Steel reported 54-percent higher earnings after a first-quarter loss. Profits rose 26 percent at National Steel and 41 percent at Republic. Steelmakers and Wall Street analysts suggest that any impending economic slowdown will not hurt steel very much in the third quarter.

They say the earnings impact of the normal summer demand slump may be less evident than usual as higher prices are supported by a long-awaited pickup in shipments of the heavier steel products and as cheap imports are further reduced by the government's "trigger price" mechanism.

• Oil earnings were mixed, but a growing number of companies are benefiting from new oil and gas production in areas such as Alaska and North Sea. This includes industry giant Exxon, which reported a 22-percent increase in profits. Companies with poorer results cited a variety of problems ranging from higher exploration costs to lower residual-fuel earnings. For the third quarter, analysts predict generally improved profits as earnings from increased production in new areas mount.

• Bank earnings surged thanks to rising loan demand and declining losses from loans that had to be written off. Analysts generally expect earnings in press forward for the rest of the year as the growing economy spurs increased loan demand.

• Despite strong revenues, railroad gains were spotty as companies spent more to move record freight volumes. Analysts predict an 11-percent rise in annual revenues, but yearly earnings are expected to be flat because of increased costs. Railroads are spending more to repair plant and equipment, and labor appears to be in for a 10-percent wage and cost-of-living increase this year under terms of a contract nearing completion.

• Many of the nation's airlines, strengthened by increased traffic through discount fares, are reporting record results. The carriers generally agree that strong traffic growth should be sustained throughout the third quarter.

• A stronger-than-anticipated level of housing starts and continued strength in nonresidential construction, resulted in strong gains for most building-materials manufacturers. In the second half, demand for building materials in the residential market is expected to remain strong because of a high rate of housing completions. But the outlook for demand in the nonresidential market is less clear.

• Earnings for nonferrous mining companies varied according to each company's dependence on the depressed copper and zinc markets. Still, due to modest copper and zinc price increases, nearly all the companies showed improvement over the first quarter. Zinc produc-

tions also benefited from a relatively strong lead market; the two metals customarily are mined together. Third-quarter results are expected to surpass last year's when strikes shut down most copper operations and when copper and zinc prices fell sharply.

• Results were mixed as the chemical industry continued to suffer from excess capacity. "Nothing spectacular is going to happen in the third quarter because we still have a cost-price squeeze," says Warren Anderson, president of Union Carbide. For a few chemicals, lead-gasoline additives, for example, prices have been forced down as companies battle over market share.

• Record net income for the four major aluminum companies was tied to strong demand and increased prices on fabricated products. Demand for aluminum in the third quarter is expected to be stronger than in the year-earlier period, when customers worked down excess inventory. Price increases of the first six months should more than cover expected cost increases in the third quarter.

Despite the record price for gold in London, gold shares were mixed. Rosario Resources picked up 4 to 21%, and Homestake Mining 4 to 38%. But Dome Mines lost 1% to 83%, ASA Ltd. 2% to 26%, and Campbell Redvale 4 to 37%.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose in moderate trading, with the index rising 0.57 to 154.15.

In Chicago, wheat and corn were mixed, oats irregularly higher and

### Prices Extend Gains U.S. Prices Up 0.9% in Last Month

NEW YORK, July 28 (Reuters)

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange extended their gain to a fourth session in fairly active trading today as strength continued in glamourous and blue chips.

Analysts said the market continued to gain from improving U.S. trade figures, an encouraging report on money-supply growth and hopes that interest rates may stabilize.

They said the \$2.8 billion drop in the money supply eased fears of further monetary tightening. They also added that the market was prepared for the disappointing news that June consumer prices continued to rise 10.8 percent annual rate of May.

However, they noted that the market reacted favorably to the last two sessions to the narrowing of the June trade deficit. This was reinforced today by the Commerce Department's report that the second-quarter balance of payments deficit narrowed to a seasonally adjusted \$7.96 billion from \$11.2 billion in the first quarter.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.72 points in \$56.29 and advances led declines 950 to 538. Volume fell to 33.39 million shares from yesterday's 33.97 million.

Strength in glamourous and blue chips was highlighted by International Business Machines, which advanced 2% to a new high for the year of 2784. Du Pont gained 1% to 1184. Honeywell 1% to 664. Exxon 1% to 464. Texas Instruments 1% to 87. Xerox 1% to 567.

The dollar struck a record trading low of 1.7470 Swiss francs, down 4.58 cents from yesterday and below its previous record low of 1.7600 francs set March 1. It slightly recovered by the end of trading in Europe, finishing at 1.7500 francs, down 2.4 percent from yesterday.

The yen posted a new postwar high against the dollar for the fifth consecutive session with the dollar slumping to 189.70 yen in intraday trading down 2.4 yen from its previous ebb. It finished at 190.25 yen, for a loss of 3.45 yen, 1.8 percent, on the day. During the past week, the dollar has depreciated 5.3 percent against the yen and so far this year it has lost 20.6 percent.

The dollar fell to 1.9225 francs from 1.9222 yesterday. The Belgian franc and the lira.

Sterling meanwhile, rose 2 cents to \$1.9273.

The dollar struck a record trading low of 1.7470 Swiss francs, down 4.58 cents from yesterday and below its previous record low of 1.7600 francs set March 1. It slightly recovered by the end of trading in Europe, finishing at 1.7500 francs, down 2.4 percent from yesterday.

The yen posted a new postwar high against the dollar for the fifth consecutive session with the dollar slumping to 189.70 yen in intraday trading down 2.4 yen from its previous ebb. It finished at 190.25 yen, for a loss of 3.45 yen, 1.8 percent, on the day. During the past week, the dollar has depreciated 5.3 percent against the yen and so far this year it has lost 20.6 percent.

The dollar fell to 1.9225 francs from 1.9222 yesterday. The Belgian franc and the lira.

Consumer prices last month were 7.4 percent higher than in June 1977. The department said the consumer price index stood at 195.3, meaning that prices were 9.53 percent higher than in the base period of 1967.

#### German Prices Stable

WIESBADEN, West Germany, July 28 (AP-DJ) — The preliminary West German cost-of-living index remained unchanged in July from June and was up 2.6 percent from June 1977, the federal statistics office said today.

### Miller Firm On Growth

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP-DJ) — The growth ranges for the monetary aggregates selected by the federal Open Market Committee last week are identical to those announced three months ago. Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller told the House Banking Committee today.

He said that the range for M-1 remains at 6.5 to 7 percent and M-2 stays at 6.5 to 9 percent and M-3 remains 7.5 to 10 percent. He said the growth range for bank credit, however, was raised to 8.5 to 11.5 percent "in recognition of the greater share of borrower demands being directed toward banks."

He said there was considerable discussion in favor of raising the upper limit for the M-1 target, but that the committee concluded that an adjustment "would be undesirable in light of continuing inflationary pressures."

He noted that considering the recent behavior of money demand, M-1 growth for the year ahead "might well be allowed its upper limit."

Mr. Miller warned about the imbalances caused by inflation. He said his best guess is that during the next four quarters prices in general will rise at an average rate of 7 to 7.75 percent. He said his prediction for the next 12 months for growth in the economy is between 3.25 and 3.75 percent, a range that is 25 percent below the administration's own forecast.

### U.S. Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

|--|--|

# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 28

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Chg's High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	10 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Chg's High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Chg's High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close
<b>(Continued from Page 8)</b>					
1136 94 Metco 16 21 28 111 10% 11 + +	216 246 MetcoPh 1.50 5 6 200 200 100% 11 + +	1105 10% NMCat 16 18 20 220 220 200 31% + +	105 10% NMCat 16 18 20 220 220 200 31% + +	204 254 NMCat 16 18 20 220 220 200 31% + +	9% 3% SCA 351 41 18 45% 84 780 58% + +
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214 19% Nicor 1.40 7.4 8 24 24% 24% + +	184 13% NVCat 1.16 21 21 21 21 21 21 21% + +	1792 17% NMCat 75 23 71 128 128 128 100% + +	184 13% NVCat 1.16 21 21 21 21 21 21 21% + +	105 10% Nicor 1.40 4.8 12 47 200% 200% + +	18% 14% Nicor 1.40 4.8 12 47 200% 200% + +
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## TENDER NOTICE

### NOTICE FOR INTERNATIONAL TENDERS

### INTERCONNECTION TUNISIA - ALGERIA

Within the frame of the Interconnection project Tunisia-Algeria, the Societe Tunisienne de l'Electricite et du Gaz (STEG) is in the process of launching two distinct calls for International Tenders—one for the stations and the other for the lines, in view of placing on order for the studies, transportation, supplying, construction and putting into operation of the following works:

- 39 km of 225 KV lines - Metlaoui - Jebel El Onk (Metlaoui-Frontier Section).
- 25 km of 225 KV lines - Tagerouine-El Aquinet (Tagerouine-Frontier Section).
- Equipment of a 225 KV bay parting from El Aquinet - "Ring Bus" type - to the 225 KV station of Tagerouine.
- Equipment of a 150 KV bay parting from Jebel El Onk to the 150/30 kv station of Metlaoui.

The putting into operation of these works will be carried out as follows:

—Metlaoui - Jebel El Onk line: February 1, 1980.

—Tagerouine - El Aquinet line: June 1, 1980.

Construction enterprises desiring to submit their offers may withdraw the tender files at the head office of

STEG (Equipment Division),

38, Rue Kemal Ataturk - Tunis (Tunisia)

or request to have them mailed against payment of 100 (one hundred) Tunisian Dinars or the equivalent in foreign currency beginning July 26, 1978.

The deadline for submitting tender files is set for August 10, 1978.

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EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ELECTRICIDAD S.A.

COCHABAMBA - BOLIVIA

CORANI RESERVOIR ENLARGEMENT PROJECT

PUBLIC TENDER 599-E 2275

PREQUALIFICATION DOCUMENTS

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CIVIL WORKS

The Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. is carrying out the Corani Reservoir Enlargement Project consisting of:

—The raising of the Corani dam and spillway by approximately 5 meters.

—The construction of a bio-pass tunnel connecting length 2 km excavated cross section 7 square meters, between the Corani Reservoir and the Rio Vinto Valley. The tunnel will be lined where required.

—The construction of approximately 13 km of tunnels, excavated cross section 7 square meters, between the Rio Malo Valley and the Corani Reservoir. The tunnels will be lined where required.

—The construction of approximately 18 km of asphalt paved highway 3 between the Corani Reservoir.

Construction companies having previous experience in the construction of works of similar nature and magnitude are invited to request prequalification documents for:

Construcción de Obras Civiles del Proyecto de Ampliación Embalse Corani

The previously described works will be financed through a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank, accordingly this tender is subject to the eligibility requirements and policies of the IDB in accordance with the respective financing agreement. Construction companies that are established in countries that are members of the Inter-American Development Bank may participate in this tender.

Prequalification documents for tender 599-E 2275 may be obtained from the Dirección General de Electricidad S.A., Avenida Las Heras 274, Cochabamba, Bolivia on price 500 Bolivian Pesos per copy, commencing July 20, 1978. Those interested in obtaining tender documents may request any additional information from the project coordinator office of the Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. in Cochabamba. Preliminary information concerning the project may be obtained also from Mr. J. Tasker or Mr. L. B. Wimnick, Montreal Engineering Company Ltd., Montreal, Quebec. Their respective telephone numbers are 514-284-3020 and 514-284-3040.

The period available for the presentation of prequalification documents terminates at 17:00 hours on September 6, 1978 in the offices of ENDE in Cochabamba.

The Empresa Nacional de Electricidad reserves the right to prequalify any company in accordance with its own criteria.

Cochabamba, July 1978.

EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ELECTRICIDAD S.A.

COCHABAMBA - BOLIVIA

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## Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices July 28, 1978

Quotations in Canadian funds.  
All quotes cents unless marked \$

High Low Close Chg's

Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close

10 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close

Chg's High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close

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10 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close

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# AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 28

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close												12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close												12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close															
Close				Prev				Close				Prev				Close				Prev				Close				Prev											
High		Low		High		Low		High		Low		High		Low		High		Low		High		Low		High		Low		High		Low									
100 47 AAR	.405	29	27	26	14	12	12	14	50	254 DevonG	3	150	48%	48%	48%	20	176 MePfS	1.64	83.5	1	194	194	194	194	216 Textron	wf	18 U29	212	33	+1%	446 276 WairPost	.49	1.4	2.8	2.2	43	424	424	+1%
100 472 DIA	.405	67	57	55	52	51	51	51	50	254 DevonG	3	150	48%	48%	48%	20	176 MePfS	1.64	83.5	1	194	194	194	194	216 Textron	wf	18 U29	212	33	+1%	446 276 WairPost	.49	1.4	2.8	2.2	43	424	424	+1%
100 473 DIA	.405	3	31	29	26	25	25	25	41	254 DevonG	3	150	48%	48%	48%	20	176 MePfS	1.64	83.5	1	194	194	194	194	216 Textron	wf	18 U29	212	33	+1%	446 276 WairPost	.49	1.4	2.8	2.2	43	424	424	+1%
100 474 DIA	.405	5	35	33	31	29	29	29	41	254 DevonG	3	150	48%	48%	48%	20	176 MePfS	1.64	83.5	1	194	194	194	194	216 Textron	wf	18 U29	212	33	+1%	446 276 WairPost	.49	1.4	2.8	2.2	43	424	424	+1%
100 475 DIA	.405	5	35	33	31	29	29	29	41	254 DevonG	3	150	48%	48%	48%	20	176 MePfS	1.64	83.5	1	194	194	194	194	216 Textron	wf	18 U29	212	33	+1%	446 276 WairPost	.49	1.4	2.8	2.2	43	424	424	+1%
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100 477 DIA	.405	5	35	33	31	29	29	29	41	254 DevonG	3	150	48%	48%	48%	20	176 MePfS	1.64	83.5	1	194	194	194	194	216 Textron	wf	18 U29	212	33	+1%	446 276 WairPost	.49	1.4	2.8	2.2	43	424	424	+1%
100 478 DIA	.405	5	35	33	31	29	29	29	41	254 DevonG	3	150	48%	48%	48%	20	176 MePfS	1.64	83.5	1	194	194	194	194	216 Textron	wf	18 U29	212	33	+1%	446 276 WairPost	.49	1.4	2.8	2.2	43	424	424	+1%
100 479 DIA	.405	5	35	33	31	29	29	29	41	254 DevonG	3	150	48%	48%	48%	20	176 MePfS	1.64	83.5	1	194	194	194	194	216 Textron	wf	18 U29	212	33	+1%	446 276 WairPost	.49	1.4	2.8	2.2	43	424	424	+1%
100 480 DIA	.405	5	35	33	31	29	29	29	41	254 DevonG	3	150	48%	48%	48%	20	176 MePfS	1.64	83.5	1	194	194	194	194	216 Textron	wf	18 U29	212	33	+1%	446 276 WairPost	.49	1.4	2.8	2.2	43	424	424	+1%
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## Financial Promise to L.A.

## USOC to Offer to Back Games

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 28 (UPI) — The U.S. Olympic Committee will offer to assume the financial responsibility for the 1984 Olympics to prevent Los Angeles from rejecting the Games and forcing the International Olympic Committee to seek a new host city.

Robert Kane, USOC president, said here yesterday that he would make that offer as part of a compromise to be discussed on Sunday with Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley and leaders of the private Los Angeles Olympic organizing Committee.

"We can't say the IOC will say that's fine, but that's the plan," Kane said.

In return for the USOC accepting financial responsibility for the games, the Los Angeles city government will have to sign the formal contract with the IOC, Kane said. The IOC is adamant on that point, he said.

## Fund Source Unknown

There was no indication where the USOC intended to get the money to cover any deficit the games might incur. The financial prospects have been a matter of debate, ranging from the private committee's predictions of a profit to estimates by Los Angeles of a loss of from \$200 million to more than \$300 million.

## 2,100 Compete

## Sports Festival Monitors U.S. Amateur Movement

By Neil Andur

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 28 (NYT) — Amateur athletes in 26 sports are converging here and in neighboring towns for the first National Sports Festival, whose success or failure could figure prominently in the future development of the U.S. amateur-sports movement.

The festival, coordinated by the U.S. Olympic Committee, has received the blessings of athletes, coaches and officials, many of whom feel such a project was long overdue. About 2,100 competitors, primarily from sports associated with the Summer Olympics, are being housed, fed, outfitted and equipped for the four-day festival, which began yesterday. The cost of staging the event, according to USOC officials, will be about \$1.4 million.

Some sports, such as archery, boxing and women's field hockey, will be represented by America's finest amateurs, including Olympic champions from Mexico City, Munich and Montreal.

## Recognition

In other sports — most notably swimming, and track and field — international events to Europe and world championships later this summer will dilute the quality of the festival's field. But for most of the so-called minor sports associated with the Olympic movement, the festival will provide a source of recognition and acceptance on a level usually achieved only in an Olympic year.

The National Sports Festival is the latest in a series of projects initiated by the USOC to upgrade amateur sports in the United States. The committee, once concerned only with the preparation of teams for the Pan-American Games and the Olympics, has made dramatic changes in its structure and philosophy since the 1976 Montreal Games.

It has established national training centers in Squaw Valley, Calif., and Colorado Springs, its job opportunity program has allowed athletes to combine work and training schedules, and its sports-medical unit has begun exploring medical and scientific aspects of sports.

## Increased Funding

The USOC also has expanded its financial commitment, with the primary emphasis on development. Its overall budget for the quadrennium leading to the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow, is \$26 million, more than twice the \$12 million it budgeted for the 1976 Games. According to Don Miller, the executive director of the USOC, more than \$17 million has already been guaranteed — \$7.5 million from the National Broadcasting Co. for coverage of the United States trials; \$7 million from various corporate licensing agreements and \$3 million in public contributions.

"If the American public continues to be as generous," Miller said

## Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
First Game		100 000 000—0 5 2	
Cleveland		270 110 000—11 17 2	
New York		100 000 000—11 17 2	
Ches. P. Reschel (3) and Alexander: Barnes, Lyle (10) and Munroe, Heath (18). W—Bunting, 16-7. L—Clev. 5-4. HR—New York, Hickens (13).			
Houston		901 000 000—17 17 8	
New York		800 000 000—5 12 1	
Montgomery (8), Soliman (9) and Olaz: Hunt, Kammeyer (11), Clev. (8), Lyle (18). Gossage (7) and Heath, W—Houst. 5-4. L—Hunter, 3-4.			
Toronto		801 010 000—1 0 0	
Montgomery		100 200 000—11 17 0	
Houston		100 200 000—11 17 0	
Chicago, P. Reschel (3) and Alexander: Barnes, Lyle (10) and Munroe, Heath (18). W—Bunting, 16-7. L—Clev. 5-4. HR—New York, Hickens (13).			
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Houston		901 000 000—17 17 8	
New York		800 000 000—5 12 1	
Montgomery (8), Soliman (9) and Olaz: Hunt, Kammeyer (11), Clev. (8), Lyle (18). Gossage (7) and Heath, W—Houst. 5-4. L—Hunter, 3-4.			
Toronto		801 010 000—1 0 0	
Montgomery		100 200 000—11 17 0	
Houston		100 200 000—11 17 0	
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